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## The Weather

Forecast: Sharav, inland, warm, but with a cold front, clearing for Saturday; considerable rain in the evening.

Weather Synopsis: A sharp low over Egypt is moving slowly eastward.

Haifa Port	70	19-26
T.A. Kirya	55	18-31
T.A. Port	74	18-26
Lydda Airp.	37	13-15
Jerusalem	13	17-30
Beersheba	11	18-36
Edom	—	26-43
Enlil	17	34-37

A: Humidity at 8 p.m. M  
terday's Temperature ran  
Today's Temperature for









## Relations with Europe

**FOREIGN** Minister Golda Meir was back in Israel after a six-week tour of northern Europe.

Her first stop was Sweden, where she arrived on May 7. After talks with Swedish officials, an audience with King Gustav, and visits to schools and hospitals, she proceeded to Norway for four days, then flew to Iceland where there are two Jews, both women married to Icelanders. Next she should have gone to Finland, but that part of her tour was cancelled because of the sudden death of the Finnish Foreign Minister. Instead, Mrs. Meir took a well-earned rest in Norway, broken by a flight to London Airport to confer briefly with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion on his way to America.

The last stage of the Foreign Minister's Scandinavian tour was Denmark. The extraordinary warmth and friendliness which characterized her entire tour was especially noticeable in that country. She had occasion to reiterate to King Frederik the deep love and appreciation of the entire Jewish people for the people of Denmark for their heroic rescue of their Jewish countrymen from the hands of the Nazis.

Mrs. Meir's Scandinavian visit coincided with part of the Eichmann trial which dealt with the Nazi activities in Norway and Denmark. The Scandinavians, she recounted, had an arrangement whereby their export products, particularly citrus

## Waiting for Eichmann

**A**DOLF Eichmann is scheduled to take the witness stand next Tuesday, June 20. It will be one of the highlights of the trial, perhaps its climax, for until now Eichmann has given the impression of being an amiable clerk, scribbling away furiously in his bullet-proof glass dock and otherwise apparently indifferent to the flow of witnesses — and their shattering tales. On April 20 a new image of the man may begin to emerge. It will not emerge during the first few days, for it is expected to take Eichmann a week to answer questions put to him by Dr. Robert Servatius, his defense counsel. And Dr. Servatius will be interested in bringing to light the "best side" of Eichmann, both with regard to what he did and with regard to the fact that he did it under orders.

This "favourable picture" will be handed to the court by the Attorney General, whose cross-examination will attempt to put it in what the Attorney General calls a "defence counsel" — believes in its true perspective. Then Dr. Servatius will try to rebuild his first picture during his re-examination.

This composite picture will probably be the final one, the definite one, even if Eichmann sits down to write his autobiography. So far there have been three main images of Eichmann's personality. The first was painted by persons who knew him and who were proud, arrogant, and an unfeeling "mass" of life and death. A flicker of a smile could mean death, and generally it did. And this image was strongly reinforced by a series of documents which were submitted to the court.

The second picture of the man was given to the world by the "Life" magazine article based on Eichmann's talks with Wilhelm Sassen, a former Dutch S.S. officer. The conversations were held five years ago, and lasted a week over a period of

## Parliamentary Report

# Tale of a Short Knesset

**THE** Fourth Knesset started out in a good mood. A government in office is re-elected with a greatly increased majority only if things are going reasonably well. The coalition talks were not as difficult as usual. Before the elections, there had been sharp differences on such matters as the sale of arms to Germany; afterwards it was mainly a matter of finding a formula that would permit the two left-wing parties to how to the majority without seeming to have sold their birthright in the eyes of their own supporters. This all was well set, or so it seemed.

In the end, after the government had also been joined by the late Binyamin Mintz, the Aguda Workers member who was practically alone among the extreme orthodox in cherishing Jewish sovereignty even in a lay state, Mr. Ben-Gurion had named his widest majority ever — 80 members in a house of 120. This, one felt, made for double stability. On the one hand, any measure that was opposed by the religious end of the coalition would be certain of support at the Mapam end, and vice versa. But more important still was another consideration. If any one of the smaller coalition parties could be dropped and yet leave a stable government, the parties would be less inclined to wave this threat openly and more likely to try to exert their influence within the Cabinet.

SOME important work was done. The inheritance, adoption and youth laws are the beginning of a new law of personal status no longer based wholly on Jewish traditional law. The long-time Chief of Staff, Rav Aluf

## Teachers' Pay: End in Sight

**FOR** the third time in two years, a committee has issued a report on teachers' pay, and this time it looks as though this will be the last one. The recent strike of secondary school teachers, with its mutual recriminations, now seems a thing of the past, and negotiations will shortly begin on the permanent new labour contract that has been deferred so many times.

The latest fact-finding commission consisted of five members headed by the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz. Its task was to make a comparative study of the pay of teachers with university degrees and the pay of other professionals in State employ.

The two commissions which preceded the Horowitz team operated under less specific terms of reference. The Guri Committee was appointed by the Government to see whether teachers were being discriminated against as regards pay. The findings were negative, and the direct pay increases which the Committee did recommend were limited. A strike of high-school teachers followed in due course. Then the Histadrut appointed the Halperin Committee to conduct a similar investigation. This body found that the teachers were not getting quite a fair deal and recommended direct monthly increases. For M.A. degree holders these started at IL7 in the first year of service and rose to a maximum of IL12.5 after 20 years of seniority. Other teachers were to receive proportionate awards.

Committee of Experts

After lengthy negotiations involving the Ministers of Finance and Education, the Histadrut's Secretary-General and the leaders of the Teachers Union and of the Secondary School Teachers' Association, an interim settlement was reached on the basis of the Halperin proposals, and the secondary school teachers' strike ended. With the settlement went the establishment of a committee of experts — the Horowitz Committee. It was to give the last word on the high school teachers' "discrimination" grievance, which had not yet been settled.

This week, after studying reams of material, the Horowitz Commission found that during the first dozen or so years of service secondary teachers were earning less than other professionals — from about IL6 to IL7.45 less, but that in

## Plans for More Capital

**AS** the Reparations Agreement with Western Germany draws towards its close, the flow of foreign investments in Israel is gathering force. At a press conference on Monday, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, gave figures showing the increased importance of this capital inflow during the last four years. In 1967-68, cash transfers came to \$10m. Two years later, the figure reached \$40m, and last year, \$75m.

During the present year, the Foreign Currency Budget predicts that receipts from foreign investors will come to \$75m. This target is likely to be exceeded, and after Mr. Sapir's recent trip to Europe and North America, he expects annual investments over the coming five years of \$120-140m. per annum.

Interest is focused almost entirely on industry and construction. Some of the investors are buying shares in banks and investment corporations, such as the Industrial Development Bank, the Israel Investors' Corporation (Rothschild), the Wolfson-Core-Meyer Corporation — that have announced as their first project the investment of \$10m. in re-housing the Tel Aviv municipality — Anglo-Israel Securities, and Mr. Samuel Bronfman's new Canadian company, which is investing directly in industrial enterprises — chemicals (including petrochemicals, thermoplastics and electricals), metals, metallurgy and textiles. A third category concentrates on real estate, mainly apartments for rental and shopping and commercial centres.

New Towns

On October 30, 1960, Mr. Sapir submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister setting out the industrialization programme needed for the creation of six new towns in the Negev and the further development of Eilat. Foreign investment is already being harnessed to this task. So far it has decided to finance two chemical factories in Arad, a weaving and finishing plant in Beer and a further chemical plant in the Negev. A Canadian group plans to expand Israel's output of cement pipes. Most important was the project of a top American corporation for entering the manufacture of synthetic fibres in Israel. "The Arab boycott in the investment field is lost," Mr. Sapir commented.

While Reparations funds have gone to the Treasury, private capital is not being channelled to the Government, whose resources for financing the Development Budget must consequently be expected to decrease. Expenditure under the Development Budget must be brought to decline correspondingly, and this involves the need for fewer Government loans to business enterprises. The acid test of Israel's profitability for private enterprise will be the extent to which new and expansion schemes can displace Government capital. Industrialists should draw increasingly on the growing investment corporations and on the stock market in general.

An example is set by Mr. Israel Rogosin, who built his \$12m. rayon factory at Ashdod with practically no Government aid (the small loan he received has been repaid). A few weeks ago, he announced that he was associated with Mr. Samir's

## Teachers' Pay: End in Sight

result. The Authority will operate as an independent, self-supporting agency, but with Government control over investment and port charges policies. The Authority will consist of from 11 to 13 members appointed by the Government, and a majority of Government officials.

The management and workers of the country's biggest port, Haifa, objected to losing their independence to a central authority located in Jerusalem or Ashdod. To meet this objection, the Knesset Economic Committee inserted an entire new chapter in the bill, authorizing the Government to enter into consultation with the Authority to establish a council for each individual port. These councils will have a degree of autonomy in managing the ports, but are required to remain within the budget approved by the Authority. That compromise apparently satisfied everybody.

Others Too

Though the commission only dealt with university-trained teachers, both in secondary and elementary school, it seems likely that other teachers will also be affected, including the large body of seminar-trained elementary school teachers for whom a contract has also yet to be negotiated. There seems to be a tacit agreement that the seminar-trained teachers will receive proportionate increases, in line with the established pay differential.

## PELTOURS

TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

Day	DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT	Time	Carrier	To
SUN.	0615 TWA	0615	AL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
MON.	0600 CYPRUSAIR	0600	AL AL	Nicosia, Athens, London
TUE.	0700 EL AL	0700	AL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
WED.	0700 EL AL	0700	AL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
THUR.	0700 EL AL	0700	AL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
FRI.	0700 EL AL	0700	AL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
SAT.	0700 EL AL	0700	AL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York

**PELTOURS**  
TRAVEL-TOURS-INSURANCE-FREIGHT

Jerusalem: 1. Tel Aviv: 2. Haifa: 3. Be'er Sheva: 4. Ashdod: 5. Netanya: 6. Ramat Gan: 7. Herzliya: 8. Tel Hashomer: 9. Tel Ness: 10. Tel Sheva: 11. Beer Sheva: 12. Dimona: 13. Eilat: 14. Aqaba: 15. Amman: 16. Beirut: 17. Damascus: 18. Baghdad: 19. Cairo: 20. Constantinople: 21. Geneva: 22. London: 23. Lyons: 24. Madrid: 25. Milan: 26. Moscow: 27. New York: 28. Paris: 29. Rome: 30. Zurich: 31. Athens: 32. Bonn: 33. Frankfurt: 34. Hamburg: 35. Helsinki: 36. Stockholm: 37. Warsaw: 38. Vienna: 39. Prague: 40. Bratislava: 41. Bucharest: 42. Sofia: 43. Belgrade: 44. Zagreb: 45. Ljubljana: 46. Trieste: 47. Venice: 48. Florence: 49. Naples: 50. Rome: 51. Milan: 52. Zurich: 53. Geneva: 54. Basel: 55. Bern: 56. Lucerne: 57. St. Gallen: 58. Appenzel: 59. Schwyz: 60. Uri: 61. Nidwalden: 62. Obwalden: 63. Glarus: 64. Aargau: 65. Thurgau: 66. St. Gallen: 67. Appenzel: 68. Schwyz: 69. Uri: 70. Nidwalden: 71. Obwalden: 72. Glarus: 73. Aargau: 74. Thurgau: 75. St. Gallen: 76. Appenzel: 77. 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# TOAST TO AN ALLIANCE

## Spirit Of De Gaulle - B-G Talk

By Shimon Peres  
Deputy Minister of Defense

From an address delivered at the Hotel Matignon, Paris, June 17, 1961

LAST week a group of Israeli leaders accompanied Prime Minister Ben-Gurion up the steps of the Hotel Matignon, the Paris mansion where the Prime Minister of France has his office.

The Republican Guards in three-cornered hats and shiny black boots presented their glistening sharp sabres. At the doorstep we were greeted by the Prime Minister and Mr. Michel Debre. They took us into the 18th century hall, adorned with paintings from the 17th century. The floors were covered with rich carpets.

We were greeted like old acquaintances. "How old is Mr. Ben-Gurion?" Mr. Debre asked me. I said that Mr. Ben-Gurion, like all of us, was one year older today than he was when he last visited Paris. Mr. Debre, however, said he had questioned just that whether Mr. Ben-Gurion was in fact grown older by a year. For when one saw Mr. Ben-Gurion running up the stairs of Elysee Palace and of the Hotel Matignon, one could hardly believe that he had passed his adolescence. Had he always skipped like that up the steps of his life?

We were almost the very same group that had been the guests of the Prime Minister of France a year ago. We had been received in those very rooms.

This time, therefore, it was natural for our hosts to say "Shalom" to us. Add one of them, a man who had fought in the maquis together with Jews, raised his glass, he said: "Next year in Jerusalem."

We were moved. For we knew exactly what we stood for. We spoke for a nation which faced blockade and a daily threat to its existence. We were a people whose numbers had been cut down by half only 19 years ago. Our land was still half desert. We were still only beginning to build.

We needed much help. And we were prepared to help others as much as we could. The day I am describing—the same day on which Elysee Palace and the Hotel Matignon were the scene of the French people's General de Gaulle.

That day, General de Gaulle, tall, iron-willed man with the long, wavy hair, embodied the aspirations of the French nation in the whole world. President Kennedy had described him as a trusted guide in world politics. The fate of Israel was closely linked to her relations with this man and with what he represents.

What was said at the meeting between the leader of France and the leader of Israel? What was agreed upon?



## End To Qualms

By Maurice Carr

PARIS.—

HISTORY in the making is not easily apprehended. How appraise the words uttered by Charles de Gaulle? "I raise my glass to Israel, my friend and ally"—when he entertained David Ben-Gurion to lunch at the Elysee Palace the other day?

In the opinion of former French Premier Guy Mollet, de Gaulle's proclamation "consecrated a relationship already existing in fact." Which is undoubtedly the truth, but by no means the whole truth.

It was Mollet himself, of course, who first unveiled France's amity with Israel. Before his tenure of office, the Israeli Ambassador to Paris, Yacov Tsur, would say—reminiscent of the famous line from Hildegarde's "The Song of Songs"—"I am not sure he knew that an Israeli started in. He said that the film portrayed the fighting spirit of Jews in ancient times."

He asked me for my impressions of the Paris aeronautical exhibition. I praised France's achievements in civil aviation—the Caravelle and the super-Caravelle—as well as in military aviation—namely Mirage 3 and Mirage 5. A faint smile of satisfaction lit his pale face. He said that the mind bestowed on man today no less than mother earth bestowed on her children in ancient times.

The meal was over. General de Gaulle raised a glass of champagne and in measured words, delivered a speech in honor of the State of Israel and of its guest, Mr. Ben-Gurion. "It is well that friends and men of good will meet again, I raise my glass to Israel, who is our friend and ally," he said.

**New Policy Born**  
There was a moment of silence. The full significance of these words did not dawn on everyone immediately. But the statement had been made clearly and vigorously, and the moment it was delivered, it took on a life of its own. A new policy had been born.

Many doubters had questioned the wisdom of holding meetings of this nature at this moment. After all, France was engaged in negotiations with intransigent rebels, negotiations which were difficult enough without unnecessary complications. At such a time, would the French leader invite the Prime Minister of Israel not only to talks but to an official lunch at the Elysee and dinner the same day at the Hotel Matignon?

President de Gaulle had said "our ally." He could have stopped at "friend." We should not underestimate this choice of terms.

For such a choice of terms constituted a directive to all the members of France's Government. And it gave Israel an international status she never had before.

We were allies—on two counts. First, allies in preventing the Arab blockade of Israel. The main endeavor of enlightened nations today was not to win wars but to win the peace. Not to bring about a war and crush the enemy, but to overcome the hostility which brings about wars. France, like Israel, was interested in peace and prosperity. If we had enemies, they were the enemies of peace and the opponents of prosperity.

De Gaulle's important statement (Cont. on Page VIII).

without which she cannot thrive. There may be nothing particularly angelic about Jews, but such is and has been their human condition since the days that, whether dispersed or concentrated, living among strangers or in their own ancestral land, they cannot properly breathe unless the atmosphere is reasonably free.

To test the validity of this thesis, it is only necessary to visualize how bitter Israel's plight would be if France, so far our solitary ally among the Great Powers, were to fall into the clutches of a say, a Paganist creature like ex-General Salan.

Then it would be Israel that would have to drop the alliance like a hot potato. The recent mutiny of the French generals against de Gaulle's proclamation, not even the most socially enlightened kibbutznik need have any qualms about our ambassador's words.

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De Gaulle's important statement (Cont. on Page VIII).

YOSIFON, a man with the face and manner of a born humorist, brushes aside questions about his own past. He was born in Poland, he says, but this is not important; what matters is that he immigrated to Israel 41 years ago. He has performed all the traditional tasks of a pioneer, such as working as a hand in the citrus groves; he also claims that he was one of the first men to grow bananas in the Jordan valley. During the last ten years he has become famous as the impresario of the New Immigrants, taking his Telem shows to the development towns and villages.

Telem is part of the Histrut's cultural programme, and Yosifon rates an office in the Histrut Building, but, if anybody really want to meet him, the place to look is Rosh or Beit. As he orders cognac at any rate, so far failed to elicit a positive response.

**New Attachment**  
Henceforth, the Franco-Israeli amity has surpassed its initial phase of a get-together, and is now a permanent attachment. It is no longer a matter of joint defence against the encroachments of Nazism in the Maghreb and the Middle East. It is now a matter of joint defence against the encroachments of Nazism in the Maghreb and the Middle East.

There are, though, other more important, if less tangible, considerations that draw France and Israel so closely together. French grandeur, to which de Gaulle has dedicated his life, is something which can flourish only in a world where liberty, equality and fraternity are cherished.

De Gaulle, with his incomparable sense of history, realizes—none better than he—that the intrinsic grandeur of Israel, to which he paid tribute in his memorable 1958 speech, is not a matter of French grandeur, but a matter of human grandeur.

He tempers his retort with words of praise and friendship for Hayim Hefer and Dahn Ben-Amotz. "They are among my very best friends and I give them great credit for what they have done for Israeli humour and entertainment—until this show at El Hamam. They have proved their talent for comedy and their ability to suffer some sort of accident, mishap, and their friends must help them to recover. I demand from them that they should not mock the Arabs off the stage. But I haven't much hope that they will listen to my voice when they are so deafened by the roar of the crowd and the clanging of cash pouring into the box office. Even if I don't succeed in moving them, I must do something, my conscience won't allow me to keep quiet."

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# INTERVIEWPOINTS

## A Theme Too Hot to Handle?

By PHILIP GILLON

THE setting of "El Hamam," a former Jaffa Turkish bath, is delightful, perfect for a Little Theatre or a night club. The audience is not hard-faced and sophisticated, but eager, and young. Some 200 to 300 crowd into the largest room, where the Lahaka, that form of entertainment so typically Israeli, goes through its songs and sketches.

But there is one speck in the fruit, and the writers of the show, Hayim Hefer and Dahn Ben-Amotz, are being furiously assailed for the people at whom the Lahaka is poking its fun are not "yekkes," Galicians, Yemenites or Moroccans, but Arabs. Indignant protests and demands for closure are being hurled at them. Yosifon (right) rushes to the attack with the heat of a Turkish bath. Hayim Hefer defends his Turkish bath show just as hotly.

When I see a crime against the public and against society, something I cannot endure quietly because I am a citizen of Israel.

He gives examples of some of the scenes to which he objects. Arabs are shown at a course at Beit Berl absorbing second-aid ideology and clapping their hands in Hebrew and are depicted as illiterate and childish—some scenes, Yosifon claims, give the impression that every Arab is a wife-beater, a sensualist and a homosexual.

"You ask why I am hurt by all this? I came out of the show with clenched teeth—to see dozens of cars outside. I am mystified by some of the scenes to which he objects. Arabs are shown at a course at Beit Berl absorbing second-aid ideology and clapping their hands in Hebrew and are depicted as illiterate and childish—some scenes, Yosifon claims, give the impression that every Arab is a wife-beater, a sensualist and a homosexual.

Yosifon accepts that Hefer's intention was to help the Arabs of Israel by holding up to ridicule the Military Government and other things to which Hefer objects. But instead of directing his attack on the Jews, Yosifon alleges, it is made on the Arabs. Although they claim they want more responsibility and understanding from the Jews, the satirists depict an allegedly typical Arab family in ludicrous and shameful situations and make a mockery of them and of the Arabs' most cherished institutions and ideas. "They make caricatures of them," he maintains. "I know that we have similar jokes about stock figures of fun, like the Jew and the American Negro, even about new immigrants. But these do not form sensitive minorities like the Arabs, who are weak and cannot retaliate. The Arabs must be given special protection against mockery and contempt, like the Jews in the Diaspora."

Hayim Hefer is short, wiry, self-confident and alert. He was born in Poland six years after Yosifon immigrated to Israel. He came to this country at the age of 11. He fought in the Palmach and became one of the most authentic interpreters of its spirit through poems, songs, stories and sketches.

He ridicules the fiery criticism hurled at him—but he welcomes it because he thinks it proves that he has achieved his purpose of making the public aware of what is going on. He has flicked a Jewish ideal for a second, something he will do again, as he sees it, is the function of the satirist.

The mistake that Yosifon makes is that this is an interference in the Arab programme on the Arab problem but on the problem of the Jews in relation to the Arabs. It is not aimed at the Arabs but at Jewish complacency. People who object to it are those who objected to Habimah staging "The Merchant of Venice." They are like people who prefer to leave a pool of water alone.

Hefer explains what he considers to be some of the evils he is lampooning. Military Government, for a start; the system of trying to orientate Arab education towards belief in accepted Jewish ideas for a second. Thus they are expected to treat Independence Day as their greatest festival. "What a mockery," he exclaims. "The writer, at the Beit Berl Seminar they discuss the Two Doomsday in New York. 'What do the Arabs care about the Two Doomsday?' He says that their own culture is being endangered and he believes it should be protected. But, he adds, it is not the function of the satirist to find solutions—his task is

to draw attention to the problems on the surface. We have thrown a stone to disturb the water and clean the scum. The people who are upset by it are Jews with a Diaspora mentality who know nothing about the way the Arabs are thinking or what is going on. They would roar with laughter and clap their hands in Hebrew and are depicted as illiterate and childish—some scenes, Yosifon claims, give the impression that every Arab is a wife-beater, a sensualist and a homosexual.

Hefer maintains that it is the duty of the satirist to make people aware and uncomfortable, not just to let them with laughter. If Yosifon is offended, that is proof of success.

"We have raised the problem," Hefer insists. "They are now talking about a symposium. Something may be done. People with Yosifon's ap-

proach to the Arab problem remind me of the attitude of some Americans to their Negro problem. 'It's so very sensitive, we go about it very, very gradually.' But, as Martin Luther King said, one day we must integrate a year in two. So with our Arab problem—I think something must be done right away! So we've given the Jews of Israel something strong and bitter, a problem everybody wants to leave dormant because they want to feel safe. Nothing like it has been done before and I am proud that we are making people see clearly what is going on."

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## Where to Stay

**TEL AVIV**  
HOTEL "MONOPOL" Tel Aviv, 4 Allenby Rd. Tel. 63000. Elegant rooms, fine food. Recommended for tourists.

**HAIFA**  
"ALANIM" recreation home, 27 Rehov Kadima, Mt. Carmel, Tel. 8134. Haifa. Excellent cuisine. Bed and breakfast according to medical prescription. Private of the hotel. Recommended by the Government Tourist Office.



## Price Distortions - Without Purpose

By Richard Ables

It is an economic axiom that human wants should be satisfied to the greatest possible extent given the resources available to the community. It is also accepted that this end can be achieved only if (in addition to other conditions) the relative prices of goods and services are based upon their relative costs of production.

If a stove or a carpet cost the same to produce they should sell for about the same price. Suppose they don't, because a cartel or a different rate of tax forces the price of a stove up to twice that of the carpet. Consumers reduce their purchases of stoves and increase those of carpets until the point is reached at which to buy a stove gives twice the satisfaction of buying a carpet. Hence the nation ends up using some of its labour, capital and other resources producing goods (carpets) which give much less satisfaction than alternative goods (stoves) which would cost the same to produce.

It is worth repeating the above lesson in elementary economics because the Government (and much of the public too) behaves as if it had never been learned. Monopolies (or cartels) distort price relationships away from relative cost. Uneven rates (or taxes) do the same thing. The only point in favour of the Government in this respect is that the distortion of the resulting revenue for public rather than private ends. But this in no way lessens the waste and loss involved in the distortion of price relationships itself. No body gains what is lost by the consumer.

### Tax Policy

One has to find quite special arguments to reach any possible justification. There may be, for example, an argument that the distortion of income tax, not to move deliberately toward reliance on indirect taxes. But as long as we must depend on them to improve the collection of income tax, not to move deliberately toward reliance on indirect taxes. But as long as we must depend on them to improve the collection of income tax, not to move deliberately toward reliance on indirect taxes.

## New Port Policy

WITH the establishment of an independent Ports Authority — which is to come into being on July 1 — more has been done for the country's economic consolidation than is likely to catch the public's eye.

Admittedly, the decision was taken on the initiative of the World Bank, which made its \$27m. loan for the Ashdod harbour conditional on this change in the port's administration. But the too easy to make light of the scheme as a whim of bankers obsessed by notions of private business. However, this would be overlooking several important facts.

Firstly, notwithstanding the current abundance of private capital, Israel is still unable to shoulder major investment projects without outside help, for the simple reason that most of the capital funds — whether from domestic savings or from external sources — are at best available for medium term and require yields that are too high for basic investments. A loan from the World Bank at 5.75 per cent interest — is about the best that this country could get, but such loans are only obtainable for projects which satisfy certain standards of economic soundness (though the test would have been stricter and the terms worse had it come from another source).

Secondly, without belittling the role played by the World Bank, it should be borne in mind that the need for economic working methods in the port, and the need to give their management more independent standing and freedom of action, has long been felt and considerable progress to that end already achieved. However, progress has been largely confined to the sphere of technical performance — which respect the Ashdod harbour has indeed reached a rather high standard — while little attention has been paid to the cost involved.

## Consumer Hardships Need Not Be Taken 'Lying Down'

excise tax affecting different products and services. Most important, the ease with which a tax can be collected should be only a subsidiary consideration, not the overriding one in determining tax policy (as it obviously is at present). The effects of a tax on resource allocation, consumer satisfaction and freedom of choice should be the first consideration.

It is the basic characteristic of an income tax that it leaves each consumer free to decide, on the basis of prices, what he regards as an unnecessary luxury, and whether to indulge his taste for a product even if it distorts those in his income class think they can do without it.

**Luxury Tax**  
A so-called 'luxury tax' system, however, such as exists to a certain degree in Israel, at best tends lightly on what the authorities consider to be the average tastes of lower income consumers — and heavily on the average tastes of upper income consumers. Therefore, its burden is properly related to income only for those with the assumed average tastes. Quite needlessly and unfairly, this type of tax punishes 'poor' men and rewards rich ones for any individuality of taste and preference.

Why, for example, should a 'poor' student or would-be author pay about 130 per cent tax on a typewriter just because most people in their income class are quite content to do without them? It would not pay to quibble if such distortions were small. But as the chairman points out in his statement — these figures may convey a distorted picture of the company's development. For the amount subscribed in response to the original invitation in December 1959 was only £400,000, and the total authorized capital was paid up at the end of January last. Average capital during the year was therefore just over \$600,000, and this fact must be borne in mind when evaluating the amount earned.

On the other hand, circumstances particularly favourable to the company, like the sharp and steady rise in stock quotations on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, the negligible rate of premium for investment dollars which the company — domiciled in London — has to pay to buy the Israeli securities and low interest rates on the

autonomy to each harbour, with a view to sponsoring competition between them, but one may doubt whether there is more to this than wishful thinking. Even the activity of separate harbour boards provided for under the new statute, may prove more of a nuisance than anything else; particularly as the lines of respective competence between these boards and the Authority seem to be rather blurred. But one may expect that the new set-up will leave enough room for initiative and common sense to overcome parochialism and vested interests.

**THE Ports Authority** — if successful — could set a pattern for other public services. There is no reason why postal services should not be turned over to an Authority enjoying wide autonomy and ruled by a Board in which appointed public representatives would be in the majority. The persistent complaints about telephone service would then perhaps be given an earnest hearing for the first time, and the question of telephone charges be discussed not exclusively in terms of Treasury requirements. The railways system too is badly in need of a shake-up, and taking it out of the staid bureaucratic circle of the Transport Ministry, and placing it under the direct control of the new Authority, would be a way to achieve this (irrespective of the need to subsidize it for strategic or other reasons).

One may even imagine a similar form of public control over road transport, even though the various cooperatives have hitherto successfully foiled all attempts to check their freedom of action and monopolistic practices.

## Anglo-Israel Securities' First Year

THE Anglo-Israel Securities' first year of operations ended with a net revenue after tax of £21,000, on a paid-up capital of £1m. This is a significant achievement, as the chairman points out in his statement — these figures may convey a distorted picture of the company's development. For the amount subscribed in response to the original invitation in December 1959 was only £400,000, and the total authorized capital was paid up at the end of January last. Average capital during the year was therefore just over \$600,000, and this fact must be borne in mind when evaluating the amount earned.

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## Air-Taxi Driver is a Lady

New air-taxi service for industrialists and tourists in a hurry has inaugurated this week. Pilot is Rina Levinson, former Air Force and Arkia "veteran", seen here with her Cessna aircraft, which carries three passengers.

**Tiberias Development Issue Of Dividends Premature**  
PORT Economic Editor  
HAVING completed the expansion of the Gaiel Kinneret hotel from 80 beds to 120, plus a new dining hall, the Tiberias Development Company is issuing new shares in order to raise part of the needed funds. The total cost amounted to IL-600,000, of which IL-400,000 was financed by a loan from the Tourist Industry Development Corporation, and the issue is expected to provide the rest.

The new shares are offered to the company's shareholders at par — a new one to every two old ones — and it seems that most of them will be taken up. Those who do not take up their right may sell them to a consortium of bigger shareholders who are prepared to buy 75 per cent of the total share capital and are ready to pay 10 per cent, i.e. 20 per cent extra per new share. This is quite a rise when one considers that up to a year ago the shares were virtually unsaleable.

As a matter of fact, in the past the company was used to paying out about 10 per cent of the rate of 3 per cent. But a 6 per cent dividend was distributed for 1960, and for the current year the prospectus anticipates "at least a similar rate." Indeed, the company's net profit, which rose from IL-200,000 in 1958 to IL-500,000 in 1960, i.e. about 25 per cent of the total paid up share capital, is expected to increase further.

Turnover at the Gaiel Kinneret hotel is running at about 30 per cent above a year ago, while the Tiberias Hotel has also reported last year a net profit that was twice as high as in 1959. It will probably up it again this year, following the rise of about 10 per cent in takings of the thermal baths and of its bungalow hotel. The new mechanized laundry, which also caters for outside customers, has developed even better. In view of this performance, one-third of the subsidiary's earnings, and even more, may be paid out in the form of dividends in 1961.

Nevertheless, a perusal of the balance sheets of the two companies shows that the dividend policy is not premature. Fixed assets at the Hot Springs hotel were used to IL-275m. Liquid assets did not cover short-term liabilities. One wonders whether the repayment of arrears should not have been given priority over dividends.

Similarly, the Tiberias Development balance sheet as of the end of June 1960 shows fixed assets (including the loan to the subsidiary) exceeding the total capital and long-term liabilities by 8 per cent, and liquid assets adding up to less than half the short-term liabilities. Since then the situation must have taken a turn for the worse in this respect, for the new loan from the Tourist Development Corporation is of course linked like the former ones.

While this might prove a blessing in disguise for many families, it would be hard on the thousands of wage-earners who would have to commute over this city's already overloaded transport system. The spokesman of the builders suggested that the prohibitive levels of real estate prices had left the contractors with no alternative but to build the "luxury-type" of house. The majority were

## Safety Rails In Place

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
A NEW type of safety rail is now being installed by the Public Works Department along dangerous curves and inclines of the Jerusalem, Sdom and Eilat highways.

The rails are being manufactured in Israel by Koratim at Ashdod according to a well-known Danish patent adopted in many European countries. Veering cars are deflected back to the road by pressure against the truant tires following contact with sloped slabs. A flexible chain system also serves as a counteracting spring.

According to the manufacturers, some 500 km. of the rails are required to provide protection for all of the country's danger spots.

The Jerusalem Post last November reported the first successful tests made with the rails on a trial stretch installed on the Kfar Azur road. It was then shelved temporarily because of budgetary problems. The rails cost IL-40 per metre.

**Mute Evidence**  
At Ma'aleh Ha'emana, where the first section is already in place, tire marks and broken headlights this week and week-end evidence the first success. At this spot three fatal accidents had occurred, the most recent of which was reported only three weeks ago. A tractor was mangled on the curves.

cent of the cost of an apartment which comes to IL-100 a month for an unfurnished dwelling costing IL-10,000 to build, and correspondingly more for more expensive accommodations. From this payment, Rasco has to deduct 2 per cent for maintenance costs, 2 per cent for depreciation, and 2 per cent for income tax, leaving a net return of 6 per cent. But the figure is only valid for five years. After that, Rasco's income tax ceiling ceases to apply, and in addition municipal taxes are levied.

**Government Terms**  
The Government on the other hand is now offering the foreign investor a net return of 6.5 per cent for eight (not five) years, and at the expiration of that period the Housing Administration is prepared to buy back the property at its original cost. These are terms with which a private firm cannot compete. It follows that the Government is counting on the fact that business will boom. If the risk falls, it could be added with the need to subsidize its guarantee as well as building a vast heavy sums in buying back properties that the owners want to discard. Indeed, the Housing Administration has declared that it may in any case have to supplement rentals by a 0.5-1 per cent subsidy. These subsidies will necessarily be covered by a source not available to the building companies, namely, the Treasury Budget.

The cost of the subsidy will be even greater if the Israeli pound is devalued during the eight-year period ahead of us, a circumstance that seems more than probable — for the Government's guarantee is given in foreign currency. It is unlikely that rentals can be raised by more than the increase in the cost-of-living index — which will not go up by as much as the devalued dollar (unless the devaluation proves a total failure).

## Room for More Private Enterprise In National Housing Schemes

By DAVID KRIVINE  
THE Government Housing Administration started a drive last autumn to draw foreign investment into real estate, and a first team of potential investors from North America made an exploratory visit in this connection just a week ago. But Rasco had preceded the housing authorities in this field — as in 1964, as soon as the Capital Investments Law permitted a limited repatriation of profits and capital from money placed in property.

As a business company, Rasco has been offering terms based on the rentals that can be secured in the local real estate market. It is generally agreed that Israel's rental situation is charged more than 12 per cent of the cost of an apartment which comes to IL-100 a month for an unfurnished dwelling costing IL-10,000 to build, and correspondingly more for more expensive accommodations. From this payment, Rasco has to deduct 2 per cent for maintenance costs, 2 per cent for depreciation, and 2 per cent for income tax, leaving a net return of 6 per cent. But the figure is only valid for five years. After that, Rasco's income tax ceiling ceases to apply, and in addition municipal taxes are levied.

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**Annual Meeting**  
The association aired this issue at its national annual meeting this week. Speakers suggested that the Government should effectively lower real estate costs by releasing part of the lands held by the development authority in urban areas. They want that these lands should be offered, at least in part, to the private sector as well, with the stipulation that they will be returned to the Government within two years unless built on by then.

While this might prove a blessing in disguise for many families, it would be hard on the thousands of wage-earners who would have to commute over this city's already overloaded transport system. The spokesman of the builders suggested that the prohibitive levels of real estate prices had left the contractors with no alternative but to build the "luxury-type" of house. The majority were

themselves unable to finance multiple storey experiments and had to recoup their IL-10,000 per flat real estate investment by charging for luxury fittings, expensive tiling, wall closets and even polished wood panelling which have by now become a most standard fixture. Additional factors are that the contractors consider the "unfair competition" of the popular government housing schemes which have all but ousted them from this particular field. The spokesman pointed out that the Government-sponsored projects were set up on "free" development lands. Catering to an increasingly discriminating public, popular housing standards had markedly improved in recent years, outbidding and underselling anything the private sector could offer.

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## Economic News in Brief

**Five-Day Week in Holland**  
The introduction of a five-day week throughout Dutch industry and Government services has entered a practical stage with permission for building labourers to work 40 hours five days a week instead of 48 hours a week. A five-day week for the civil service is expected to be introduced shortly while in private industry the new system is spreading rapidly, with full employment prevailing. Routine of factory workers for a six-day week is almost impossible. Although the introduction of a five-day week has been unanimously approved by the national joint council for industry, the Government must implement it conditional upon the maintenance of the previous production level, and the trade unions have given their consent to tougher work standards.

**France Plans Growth**  
At the instance of General de Gaulle, the French State Planning Commission decided to raise its targets for economic growth from 3 per cent annual rate to 5.5 per cent, i.e. about one quarter over the four-year period 1962-65. The rate of growth attained in 1960 was 4.2 per cent, but in the current year the pace has considerably slowed down due to the rising trend of wages and consumption, and the disappointing performance of exports which have been moving only 4 per cent above the past year instead of the 10 per cent envisaged by economic planners. Under

the new plan the standard of living is expected to advance by an annual 4.5 per cent, in order to leave more free room for development in the private sector, even though the Government is expected to seal the gap, in particular when it comes to developing the depressed areas. In order to induce private industry to expand investments and maintain a high production level, a new device has recently been adopted by the French Treasury: the "fiscal contract" under which a company which conforms to the plan's objectives gets tax concessions.

**Turkey's Economy**  
Various steps are being taken by the Turkish Government to stimulate economic activity. The ceiling for bank interest has been reduced by 1 per cent to 10.5 per cent, and three special loan funds totalling \$117m. have been established. American aid counterpart deposits in order to assist manufacturers engaged in the export trade at only 4 per cent interest) and to make available share capital for industry in general. The five per cent premium on the sale of foreign exchange has been increased to 15 per cent over the past year, although no price has yet been visible in price levels.

**Investments on a scale commensurate with the possibilities envisaged by the Housing Administration**  
Rasco has channelled by March 31, 1960 (since 1954) \$117m. of foreign capital into original investments. If we deduct the amount put into true groves, and the "self-investment" of middle-class immigrants handled by Rasco as well as building a vast heavy sums in buying back properties that the owners want to discard. Indeed, the Housing Administration has declared that it may in any case have to supplement rentals by a 0.5-1 per cent subsidy. These subsidies will necessarily be covered by a source not available to the building companies, namely, the Treasury Budget.

The cost of the subsidy will be even greater if the Israeli pound is devalued during the eight-year period ahead of us, a circumstance that seems more than probable — for the Government's guarantee is given in foreign currency. It is unlikely that rentals can be raised by more than the increase in the cost-of-living index — which will not go up by as much as the devalued dollar (unless the devaluation proves a total failure).

**Annual Meeting**  
The association aired this issue at its national annual meeting this week. Speakers suggested that the Government should effectively lower real estate costs by releasing part of the lands held by the development authority in urban areas. They want that these lands should be offered, at least in part, to the private sector as well, with the stipulation that they will be returned to the Government within two years unless built on by then.

While this might prove a blessing in disguise for many families, it would be hard on the thousands of wage-earners who would have to commute over this city's already overloaded transport system. The spokesman of the builders suggested that the prohibitive levels of real estate prices had left the contractors with no alternative but to build the "luxury-type" of house. The majority were

## Room for More Private Enterprise In National Housing Schemes

By DAVID KRIVINE  
THE Government Housing Administration started a drive last autumn to draw foreign investment into real estate, and a first team of potential investors from North America made an exploratory visit in this connection just a week ago. But Rasco had preceded the housing authorities in this field — as in 1964, as soon as the Capital Investments Law permitted a limited repatriation of profits and capital from money placed in property.

As a business company, Rasco has been offering terms based on the rentals that can be secured in the local real estate market. It is generally agreed that Israel's rental situation is charged more than 12 per cent of the cost of an apartment which comes to IL-100 a month for an unfurnished dwelling costing IL-10,000 to build, and correspondingly more for more expensive accommodations. From this payment, Rasco has to deduct 2 per cent for maintenance costs, 2 per cent for depreciation, and 2 per cent for income tax, leaving a net return of 6 per cent. But the figure is only valid for five years. After that, Rasco's income tax ceiling ceases to apply, and in addition municipal taxes are levied.

**Government Terms**  
The Government on the other hand is now offering the foreign investor a net return of 6.5 per cent for eight (not five) years, and at the expiration of that period the Housing Administration is prepared to buy back the property at its original cost. These are terms with which a private firm cannot compete. It follows that the Government is counting on the fact that business will boom. If the risk falls, it could be added with the need to subsidize its guarantee as well as building a vast heavy sums in buying back properties that the owners want to discard. Indeed, the Housing Administration has declared that it may in any case have to supplement rentals by a 0.5-1 per cent subsidy. These subsidies will necessarily be covered by a source not available to the building companies, namely, the Treasury Budget.

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themselves unable to finance multiple storey experiments and had to recoup their IL-10,000 per flat real estate investment by charging for luxury fittings, expensive tiling, wall closets and even polished wood panelling which have by now become a most standard fixture. Additional factors are that the contractors consider the "unfair competition" of the popular government housing schemes which have all but ousted them from this particular field. The spokesman pointed out that the Government-sponsored projects were set up on "free" development lands. Catering to an increasingly discriminating public, popular housing standards had markedly improved in recent years, outbidding and underselling anything the private sector could offer.

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## ECONOMIC COMMENT

hour, the importance of the cost and economy angle is becoming more and more years to come — neither in the immediate future, when shortage of landing, unloading and storage facilities will make itself felt, necessitating utmost efficiency in utilization of existing resources, as well as various makeshift arrangements; nor later on, when Ashdod and other ports will start operating, and the ports' aggregate capacity may be expected to exceed the traffic volume.

In order to ensure adequate handling of the complicated labour, investment, tariff and other matters involved, for a turnover already reaching IL-50m. a year (and an investment volume that may easily reach IL-200m. over the next decade) a firm and business-minded management and a minimum of political interference, are obviously required. This alone would have made imperative the establishment of the Ports Authority as an autonomous body, responsible — through its Board — not only to the country's business community, and obliged by its statute to operate the harbour as an "earning" enterprise.

**MOREOVER** the old framework of public control and the predominance of the Haifa harbour — which accounts for 83 per cent of the country's cargo traffic and for virtually the total seaborne passenger traffic — and it was in any case due to reform with the forthcoming development of deep-sea southern harbours.

Some quarters have even favoured the idea of granting

## Tel Aviv Stockmarket

**LINKED FIRM**  
THE firm time in the dollar-linked section continued and brought prices up. Some of the bonds were even marked down, but buyers only paid 90 to 95 per cent of par. The price of the bonds increased too, although it appears that the tendency of switching stocks and bonds is showing a decline and that new funds are flowing into this section. However, a comparison can be made only in terms of percentages, since the Stock Exchange does not release daily volume figures. While in January ordinary shares commanded 64.4 per cent of the turnover and the bonds section only 14.9 per cent, in April the figures were 64.5 per cent against 25 per cent, and in May 54.9 per cent and 30 per cent. It appears that in June the trend continues, index-linked and half-and-half bonds also had a good market.

In the equities section some selective buying was evident, with ILDC and Africa Palestine gaining ground in what looked like the beginning of a bargain-hunting. The postponement of the Yam Hamelach flotation by a month also appears to have helped the market. However, the bulk of the stocks still show an easy tendency and it is lack of buyers which is responsible for further decline. Delek's announcement that its total dividend for 1960 would be 14 per cent, as against 12 per cent in 1959, proved disappointing. Investors seem to have expected a bonus distribution in addition to the dividend.

**IL. Vechtwater Bank Ltd.**  
The long-term liabilities and the loans are linked to the U.S. Dollar. On the basis of the Board of Directors: M. B. GITTER, Dr. A. J. LEVI, Dr. J. MIRELMAN, D. BECARATI  
AUDITORS REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ISRAEL DEVELOPMENT AND MORTGAGE BANK LTD.  
We have audited the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, have obtained the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit. The said Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account, and the said Balance Sheet give a true and fair view of the results of the business activities for the year ended on that date. May 11, 1961.

**THE ISRAEL DEVELOPMENT AND MORTGAGE BANK LTD.**  
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 1961  
(To the nearest Pound)

**BULK CARGOES TO AND FROM ALL PORTS OF THE WORLD**  
CARGO SHIPS  
EL-YAN LTD.  
Tel Aviv: 5 Dugan Yalo (Beit Masacharim), Tel. 5511/1/2.  
Haifa: 5 Bahar Mamounim, Tel. 5225-7.

## The Israel Development and Mortgage Bank Ltd.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 1961  
(To the nearest Pound)

(To the nearest Pound)				
IL. £	IL.	IL.	IL.	IL.
	Registered	Issued and paid-up		
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES:</b>			<b>LOANS:</b>	
Share Capital:			Against mortgages and other securities, mostly on the responsibility of the Israel Ministry of Finance	17,106,948
750 Founders' Shares, IL 1 each	750	750		
1,081,400 Ordinary Shares, IL 1 each	1,081,400	1,081,400	<b>INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES:</b>	
1,082,400	1,082,400	1,082,400	Securities, etc. at cost, less other parties' shares	604,300
— Reserves		126,000	<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>	
— Share Application A/C		9,388	Cash in hand and with banks, current a/c's and deposits with the Accountant General	1,191,261
26,900 Profit and Loss account: Balance of Profit		50,607	Securities, at market value, below cost	244,368
1,061,300		1,188,138	Debtors and debit-balances	227,708
				1,687,335
<b>LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:</b>			<b>FIXED ASSETS:</b>	
Israel Ministry of Finance, deposits for granting of loans, partly against the Bank's liability to issue debentures	11,079,847	11,728,780	At cost, less depreciation:	187,700
Other deposits	2,633,721		Bank's premises	144,728
4,826,136			Office equipment, vehicles, etc.	40,631
1,361,649				238,159
5,908,785				
<b>OTHER LIABILITIES:</b>				
Creditors and credit-balances (including borrowed dividend payable)		719,157		
81,800				



\_\_\_\_\_





Youth Alipa words in Swedish dress (left) inspect Swedish folk art at the opening of the design exhibition at the International Cultural Centre for Youth in Jerusalem. At right is Mrs. Murray Silverstone, sponsor of the Centre, with the Swedish Ambassador, Mr. Hugo de Tamm. Below are details from Swedish folk paintings depicting the Judgment of Solomon and the Return of the Spies.



## NEW and OLD SWEDEN on SHOW

### Industrial Arts and Folk Painting in Rich Jerusalem Exhibition

THE art of old and new Sweden are beautifully presented in a rich exhibition at the International Cultural Centre for Youth in Jerusalem, which was opened by the Swedish Ambassador last week. One show is made up of some 30 large 18th and 19th century wall paintings on Biblical themes, from the flowering period of Swedish folk art. The other show consists of 100 objects from the Design Centre in Stockholm and covers a wide field, from traditional peasant art to sophisticated industrial design, from Lapp hunting knives to push-button telephones.

The folk paintings, all from the Stockholm Nordic Museum, fall into two sections. Those from southern Sweden are crammed to the last square centimetre with groups of figures, all in contemporary costume, forming tableaux from the Old Testament. David and Goliath in 17th century buckskin and stiff hats are delightful. One wonders who was the model for Potiphar's wife. The figures are those of solid, well-fed burghers, the colours warm and rich. A great deal of the visual and decorative impact of these works derives from the medieval gimmick of repetition, using the

same stylized figure or group of figures over and over again. However, this method is so well combined with other elements of the design that it never becomes a bore.

**Period Detail**

The northerners use smaller figures in their works, but have included a wealth of detail of fanciful houses and carriages and gardens which, together with the wigs and waistcoats of the people, give us an excellent idea of the taste of the period. At times, the Biblical element seems to be the least important. The flowers and trees are treated with bold decorative sweeps, and with such skill that one can learn these works the height of folk art. There are a few "primitives", however. The "Adam and Eve", with all the animals in the garden tagged with names, looks for all the world like a Shalom (Der Zeigermacher) Mosevitch, the primitive painter of Safed.

The colour has remained amazingly fresh on most of the paintings, and it may be that an egg tempera base was used. The influence of North European church painting is apparent, but only Old Testament subjects were chosen for this delightful show. As Albert Ekeroth, Curator of the

Nordic Museum, states in the catalogue (also lectured at the Centre this week) the show will also give Israelis an impression of what their history has given the folk art of a far-off land.

**Modern Design**

THE Industrial Design exhibition represents 50 different manufacturers and is curtailed by a selection of modern Swedish homelike furniture, textiles, and other objects. The designs of Gota Tragareri, particularly the "Moon" pattern, a modern colour scheme of primary blue shapes, is the work of Sven Markelius. The "Aspen" design by Viola Gransten is the best of the back-to-nature designs, almost geometric in its simplicity.

The show is laid out on tables and screens (also designed by the Centre, but made here) and each table is devoted to subjects entitled "Outdoor Life", "In the Office", "At the Table", "For Every Day", "Children", "For the Lady", "Gentlemen" etc.

The keynote is simplicity of line and quiet, flat colours. It is a pointlessness to enumerate all these objects. One has to come and see them — and enjoy. The glass and silverware is outstanding. Our manufacturers and designers

should see this show and ask themselves anew: why are we surrounded with so many everyday things that are ugly or difficult to keep clean? Can you imagine an Israeli government office with the simple colour paper trays in this show?

Some of the objects are, of course, designed specifically for use in a cool climate: the picnic set has no provision for canned or dry ice; the toaster without doors is simplicity itself, but pleasant only on a winter table.

Altogether, a delight for everyone. Our thanks to our Swedish friends!

**MEIR ROSENTHAL**

**IEROSOLYMITANA**  
**PEREGRINATIO**  
**NON STRANGI PRINCIPIS**  
**NICOLAI CHRISTOPHORI**  
**RADZIVILI**  
**OPUS QUAE DE MOSCOW**  
**PALATINUS VIKTORIS**  
**HYEPPUS PEROCCEBENTIANI, ETC.**  
**Primum a Thoma Thomaas**  
**Cathode Varianis**  
**a Moscovitibus in Laponia traditum.**  
**Qui non aliter scribitur**  
**a hunc die**



Title page of a Latin book "A Pilgrimage to Jerusalem" translated from the Polish, which was presented to President Kennedy by Mr. Ben-Gurion last month. The President's sister is married to a descendant of Count Nicolai Radzivil, the book's author.

## Finding a Symbol for the Martyr

KAHANA's exhibition of oils and drawings at the Rina Gallery, Jerusalem, contains a number of surprises and raises an interesting question.

The pleasant surprise is a number of works in a painterly technique which seem a quite new departure for Kahana. Instead of the rigid linear symbols that seemed to grow out of his ceramics, painted in flat hard areas, we are now treated to a series of sensitive surfaces and colours like the impasto of the reddish terra-form; and a second technique which involves the use of thick underpainting with a semi-transparent glass overlay.

The most outstanding of the new works is the whitish composition (2). Here the entire background is made up of overlaid broad strokes to indicate changes of "colour" within the white. It is here too that Kahana overcomes a classical tendency to paint a figure form against a background, the figure in impasto, the background of thinner paint. This even applies to the large soul-like abstract. A more serious objection, however, may be made to the addition of this line of colour that seem unhelpful afterthoughts, as in the terra symbols.

It is obvious, then, that Kahana is not an abstract painter in the ultimate sense; he is still involved with symbols of the figurative and of an idea.

This brings us to the "literary" content of this show. Kahana has given his paintings names and a certain symbolism in construction. Many of them are entitled "Martyr", a challenging title to stick to at a time when all of us are so overwhelmed by the impact of the evidence at the Eichmann trial, even though these works were conceived and painted over the last few years.

**Tortured Torso**

Kahana, for better or worse, has not chosen a new symbol of martyrdom. His compositions seem to me to be based on the stretched and tortured torso of the crucifixion; this is particularly evident in the more obvious works (and there are several of them, particularly number 6). It might be argued that the crucified figure is essentially a Jewish martyr, but the branch-like strokes projecting from the torn bark of Kahana's trunks sometimes suggest the arrows in the body of St. Sebastian, a more than familiar figure in painting. (Sebastian was martyred on a tree, by the way). At any other time this point may be passed over as a modern attempt to formalize or symbolize an early Renaissance concept. It may be that the artist does not intend this effect. Yet it is there.



KAHANA: "Martyr" (oil).

It seems to me that Kahana, so intent upon pursuing a symbol, a literary point, may have missed the opportunity to express something new and equally symbolic of the martyrdoms of our time.

Yet it may be immaterial to argue the point with one self about the nature and religion of martyrs. No doubt Kahana is looking for a universal symbol; he has been engaged in this search for many years. In a sense like this, the spectator is left with only his own reactions. He must take it or leave it.

**MEIR ROSENTHAL**



SUSAN SCHLESS: "Arch Woman"

THE guests and critics ploughed their way through the sandy path which wound past low houses and huts. People sat outside to get some air on the shavir night and at one point there was a pay outdoor wedding in progress. It all looked theatrical and romantic in the

## Drama School Students Shine in 'The Crucible'

THE Aviv University Drama School presents "The Crucible" by Arthur Miller. Directed by Bernard Beckerman.

IF one reckoned luxury and comfort as a deterrent to higher education, then Tel Aviv University would probably be the finest in the world. Their quarters in Abi Kfir provide an absolute minimum of scholastic comfort, unless they were to revert to the peripatetic schools of the ancient Greeks. However, one Minister remarked on the occasion of his visit to the university that they were doing so well under the circumstances, he saw no urgent need for better quarters. The room in which "The Crucible" was presented was large and should have been airy. On this particular shavir night, it was crowded to the doors. Children outside hung from the eaves like bats.

As a matter of fact, the school had to give an extra performance for the neighbourhood, which has developed an extraordinary interest in theatre as a result of contact and helping with the props.

Miller's play was originally seen here several years ago at the Habimah. It is a grim story of the witch hunts in

dim light of the moonless night. The occasion for this trek was an invitation to see "The Crucible," played by the students of the Drama School of the Tel Aviv University and directed by Bernard Beckerman, the Fulbright Fellow who has been teaching here during the past year.

## Drama School Students Shine in 'The Crucible'

seventeenth-century Massachusetts. It was written at the time Senator McCarthy had devised his own particular brand of witch-hunting, based on prejudice, hysteria and ignorance.

**Good Job**

The Drama School did a surprisingly good job of presenting the play. There was no proper stage and no scenery, but there was a sense of reality despite the non-professional actors and the improvised costumes. Mr. Beckerman is evidently an excellent teacher. The young men and women played their parts with intelligence. There was no wasted motion and no over-acting. The actors showed considerable spontaneity and self-possession, apparently oblivious to outside disturbances (as the children kept falling from their perches at the windows). The audience's attention was also held, a good gauge for the success of the production.

The Drama School has always stressed the fact that it is not a school for actors. Yet some of the participants showed such talent that they might have to change their minds and turn pupils into professional actors.

**IDA S. DAVIDOWITZ**

## Ruth Schloss at Chmerinsky

THE Chmerinsky Gallery is showing twenty-odd oils and a number of wash drawings by Ruth Schloss. The artist records sympathetically the world around her: people at work, women and children and landscapes, but she is essentially a painter of people. It is not the colour or construction in mass that carries her paintings through, but the delicate drawing.

In fact, with but few exceptions — the couple of Jaffa scenes and a study of an Arab walking through a field (No. 15) — there is little

painterly quality to her work in these three sketches, although the colour schemes are cold, the handling of a pigment is juicier and warmer than in the others.

Her drawings are quite another matter. Here she shows herself assured and lively. These works are all studies of women and children, both of whom she cannot but be impressed by the manner in which Ruth Schloss can in a few lines indicate movement, character; and, especially in her drawings of children, make her study line express tenderness.

**S.W.**

## Landscapes from Right to Left

### Meir Steingold

MEIR Steingold's exhibition of oils at Chagall House includes several in his former partly figurative style, such as the "Staircase" numbered 1-5 in the catalogue, but the majority, almost pure abstract, were painted during the last year. Thus, like many other artists, he has taken the ultimate step in his case justified. On the one hand he has lost the fresh intimacy of the reds, pinks and greens of "Children" and the horizontal construction of "Horns" by a more abstract, more formal, more detached, to which belongs the paintings mentioned; the other, more str-

my, e.g. the upward burst of black lines, successive, changing into blue, then grey and finally lemon merging with the light ("Wild House" or "The House of the Wild Panoram"). Some of Steingold's work needs polishing, the is, in a second frame of red, yellow and red, or black. Again the workmanship is very good but the gold over-

full of live movement, may be properly called folk art, although here the resemblance to collage or applique is clearest. However good their colours are, the pink wash appears weak. Folk art may well apply to the elaborate gold designs surrounded by a gold coloured frame in a second frame of red, yellow and red, or black. Again the workmanship is very good but the gold over-

at the themes taken from legends, one is not prepared to admit that, just because the subject belongs to folklore, it is folk art. Whereas in the case of the actors the artist handles a single figure, there are now two. "Viv Sung Beats a Tiger to Death" (from a folk tale), often three figures with a man between two fabled animals, and even what might be the section of a scroll, "The Dragon Dance." Here a continuous line and a compact form constitute a perfect composition.

Although other colours of paper exist, red is the most common. The arrangement reveals very careful and symmetrical execution and the effect is striking. Even more striking are the flowers and birds. Finally, the landscapes and rural scenes are charming idylls, e.g. the interrelationship of tree and bridge or the depiction of men fishing from a boat.

These country subjects attain the peace associated with Chinese landscape paintings. Some of them are inserted within a rectangular or fan-shaped frame of the same red. A very interesting show.

**H.**

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# Classics in Words and Pictures

**WALT WHITMAN**, by Gay Wilson Allen, **HOMER**, by Gilbert Carmichael, Grove Press, New York, \$1.50 each. (Dover Books, London, 4/-).

**THE GROVE PRESS** ("Evergreen Books in English") have done it again! Ever since 1949, when their initial offering included Melville's "The Confidence-Man" and James ("The Sacred Fount") Zola ("La Terre"), Crasnow ("The Vase in English"), a biography of Flaubert, an anthology of Japanese literature, and "Selected Writings of the Ingenious Mrs. Aphra Behn," they have been publishing one of the most exciting, the "quality" paperback series. Their trademark has come to represent good taste — and something different.

With the "Evergreen Review," in 1957, they began to demonstrate what might be done by combining text and photograph. This reader's "image" of the "San Francisco Scene" is inseparable from No. 2 in that series, with its portrait of Ginsberg, Ferlinghetti, Kerouac, and Brother Antoninus.

And now, in the "Evergreen Profile Series," they carry on the good work. Judging from these two samples that have reached us, the blurbs this time are precisely true. "Each book is written by an authority in the field, merges word and picture into a sharply outlined portrait of a single personality or topic." The idea, of course, is not original; here is yet another illustration of how American eclecticism can absorb some of its best avant-garde ideas from abroad. The "profiles" will be either translated from, or modeled after, the "Personae of Tomorrow" series of "Editions du Seuil" in Paris. Among the titles we find listed, the "Homer" under review, and the "Shakespeare," "Goethe," "Zola," "Gorky," and "Melville," are translated from the French: "Whitman," however, is an American original.

A format of about 190 small pages, of which about one-third are taken up with illustrations, limits the text drastically, and presents a severe challenge to the author-editor. To present either Shakespeare or Goethe in life and work in about 120 pages is a sense of course, it simply can't be done.

**Vivid Background**

One must concede that M. Germain had it easier than Professor Allen, and met the challenge beautifully; his book is a miracle of condensation and sensitive appreciation. Since blind Homer is, fortunately or not, known to us almost entirely from the works of the ancients, to use the archaeological, linguistic, and related "evidence" to create a generalized background. And to use Greek art to vivify the theme of war in "The Iliad," and lovely photographs of the Aegean (as well as epigraphs from St. John Perse's "Des Mares") to convey the importance of the sea in "The Odyssey," for example.

Though I cannot pretend to search for his scholarship (the author refers us to his own "Genèse de l'Odyssée"), I can testify without reserve to the exquisite harmony of the critical discussions, Homeric texts (in translations by R. Lattimore and T. E. Lawrence), and illustrations.

By way of sharp contrast, BY way of sharp contrast, too much more information concerning Whitman the man, as with so many other modern writers; in any case, it was natural for Professor Allen, author of the standard biography ("The Solitary Singer," also published by Grove Press), to emphasize the personality. He begins by quoting Taine on "heredity, environment, and epoch," and proceeds very skillfully to weave a pattern of biography, history, and creative development.

Hewing close to the line of fact, and resisting the temptation to mythologize Whitman, Professor Allen has extracted the essence of his 600-page biography and painted a credible portrait. He quotes liberally from autobiographical material (journalists' writing, letters, and the like) not familiar to the "non-specialist" reader for whom the book is primarily intended. The poet lives for us here, in all his complexity, without concealment of any of his moods of despair, irony, inner conflict, loneliness, exaltation.

With less than 50 pages to

By Sholem J. Kahn

the Lincoln poem and "The Wound-Dresser."

represent Whitman's works, Professor Allen gives about half the space to prose, including passages from the important 1855 Preface, "Democratic Vistas," and "Specimen Days." The poetic extracts, rightly I think, emphasize the first edition (1855) and "Calamus," but the later years are represented only by shorter poems, like "The Dalliance of the Eagles." There is simply no room for such longer masterpieces as "Out of the Cradle," the Lincoln elegy, and "Passage to India."

Thus, Whitman's personality emerges more clearly than either his art or his imaginative world. Even the scholar appreciates a collection of so many portraits of the poet's life, and the poet himself; the various phases of that most photogenic of hardy are beautifully illustrated by the frontispieces to early 1840s, 1845, 1862, 1868, 1872, 1887 (Thomas Eakins painting), and others. The contrast of the frontispieces to the 1905 and 1960 editions speaks for itself. And the drawing of the calamus plant is illuminating.

**Social Environment**

The illustration of W.D. Howells, meeting Whitman in Pfaff's well-known "bohemian" restaurant — where "he leaned back in his chair, and reached out his great hand, and the poet came forward to give it to me for good and all" — exemplifies another area of relative success: the social environment is well illustrated with pictures of old New York, and so forth around the mid-century. It is important to be reminded that "Mannahatta" was once without skyscrapers, and to see pictured Whitman's rural birthplace at West Hills, Long Island. Lower Broadway in the 1840s is bright and bustling with life, with story buildings and horse-and-buggy, before our age of steel.

But I must confess to an air of unreality about it all. Lincoln's Funeral Procession looks impressive, and the illustrations of Civil War hospitalization are enlightening. It is Professor Allen's words, but neither seem profoundly related to the Whitman I know from



PAUL FREEMAN: "The Lemon Eaters"

# New Fiction Out of Africa

By Paula Arnold

**NO LONGER AT EASE** by Chinua Achebe, Heinemann, London, 27s. 6d.

**FRIDAY'S FOOTPRINT** by Ndine Gordimer, Gollancz, London, 28s. 6d.

**NEW MAN IN LOWLAND** by John Ford, Hodder & Stoughton, London, 28s. 6d.

**THE SYNDICATE** by D. Rhodes, Longman, London, 27s. 6d.

AN unadorned short novel by Chinua Achebe, a young Ibo who made quite a sensational debut two years ago with his novel "Things Fall Apart," shows better than some more highly sophisticated tales by Africans or white men the impact of the new way of life on the old. Seen from the inside, told simply without explanations or psychological digressions, it gives an unforgettable picture.

Here are the young people who have been to England to get an education, fretting at the all too obvious signs of ancient corruption, speaking quite naturally a faultless, precise English, a strange jargon of English and Ibo.

Mr. Okonkwo has gone to England, has read English and got his B.A. He now holds a well-paid job in the Senior Civil Service, under an

eccentric but not disagreeable chief. He meets a nurse without resentment, a white land, and wants to marry her — but she is an Ibo, an innocent outcast by hereditary fever, and he cannot risk the insurance, having paid his mother's hospitalization and his brother's school fees. His girl has to have an abortion, things go wrong and she is ill for months. He accepts bribes, is found out and goes to prison.

The story is negligible, the characters are strange, but the fascinating thing is the life as it is lived in Lagos and in Ibo's village. One of the refreshing things of this novel is that Mr. Achebe has no chip on his shoulder, and is able to write frankly and without resentment, about race relations where it is necessary.

**MISS GORDIMER'S** novels are good, her short stories are superb, and this novel of 14 stories is wider in range than ever, deeper in tolerance and pity, as fine as the all too obvious signs of ancient corruption, speaking quite naturally a faultless, precise English, a strange jargon of English and Ibo.

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# Autobiography of Policeman Who Became Encyclopaedist

**MAHANE YEHODA**, Tidhar recalls that this was good for public morale, but fails to record whether his British superiors approved.

Tidhar did not fare well with his "British superiors," whom he considered dull and biased. A born non-conformist, Tidhar served his people in his own way, falling between his allegiance to the elected representatives of the Yishuv and his natural gift for opposition — or "helping the underdog," as he puts it. He managed to maintain excellent relations with all the VIPs of the period, and received testimonies from Weizmann and Jabotinsky, from Eliahu Golomb and Avraham Stern. But when the Yishuv split in the thirties, Tidhar openly sided with the dissidents.

After leaving the Police, Tidhar became the first private detective in Palestine. But he won national glory by publishing a series of detective stories in which David Tidhar was the hero, a sort of know-all Palestine Hercule Poirot. The stories were written by a Jerusalem journalist, Ben-Yisrael, from facts — or fiction — supplied by Tidhar.

Ten years ago Tidhar started a one-man enterprise for which he will be long remembered and for which many of his eccentricities have been mentioned in this work. Unscientific, undisciplined, Tidhar's effort is nevertheless an invaluable source material for the history of the Jewish community in this country.

# Glubb Pasha's Misgivings On British Policy in Iraq

**By NISSIM REZWAN**

WAR IN THE DESERT by Sir John Bagot Glubb, Hodder & Stoughton, London, 28s. 6d. (Maple, Ill., on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

THIS is Glubb Pasha's account of his first association with the desert Arabs, whose recruiting, training and leading into battle he was to make his life's mission. Chronologically, it comes before his "Story of the Arab Legion" and "A Soldier With the Arabs," and the story it tells extends over the decade 1912-1920, beginning shortly after Glubb was posted in Iraq as a regular army officer. "Disturbances had been going on for several months, and a number of Iraqi tribes rebelling against the authority of an administration which aspired really to govern the country in a manner which was a government in its own right." The West, that is to say, had succeeded in installing a government in its own image, and the arrogant tribesmen had to be domesticated.

**Mobilizing Nomads**

But the new "government" was also having trouble with some of its unruly neighbors. In the name of puritanical Islam, fanatical groups of warriors stormed out of Saudi Arabia to raid the nomads of southern Iraq, posing a problem with which the authorities — who seldom left the towns — were totally unfamiliar. "War in the Desert" is the story of how the Royal Air Force, mobilized the Iraqi nomads in their own defence.

Naturally, the main interest in such a fragment of history is the author's own account of the ultimate benefits of British action: "I saved a poor, simple and hardy community from the terror of constant massacre, and established a peace which has never since been broken." Pax Britannica, one might almost say.

This argument cannot in fairness be contested. Yet the author himself later expresses some doubts:

"The prevention of raiding, like the destruction of this tribe, democratic equality, is a really good thing. In the end, we had no forebodings, we embarked with enthusiasm on a programme which appeared to us entirely beneficial and humanitarian, the substitution of peace and security for endless bloodshed and violence. Later, however, the au-

The establishment of public security by some overbearing power transfers the leadership from the simple, the brave and the honest to the clever, the crooked and the deceitful. Perhaps in the long run the abolition of violence produces a higher morality, nobler ideas and more spiritual services, but it only too often occurs that the immediate result of the abandonment of physical force is a lowering of moral standards.

**Western Impact**

The extent of the tragedy of the West's impact on these communities is something that only the historian or anthropologist will be able to judge; we are perhaps still too near the events to see clearly and objectively. This much, however, can be said with certainty: at the root of the trouble lies the fundamental contradiction between Britain's aims in this area and the methods she adopted to achieve them. Britain's main worry was power — to safeguard the communication lines of the Empire; in the process of securing this, she unleashed a radical social revolution which was inevitably to shake the very foundations of established society. Yet, instead of consciously leading this revolution and protecting it, the British chose to withdraw abruptly from the scene when their imperial interests seemed sufficiently safeguarded. In other words, what those who conducted British policy in the Middle East achieved was a really powerful revolution without responsibility. The result was that, having received their responsibility, they rather logically and inevitably lost the power. Meanwhile, the mess has been left with no one to clear it up.

# Stamp of the Week



The first African to become a bishop of the Anglican Church in West Africa is portrayed on a new stamp of a series of thirteen issued on April 27 to mark the independence of Sierra Leone. He is Samuel Adjai Crowther, who was consecrated Bishop of Niger in 1864. The stamp also depicts the Anglican Missionary Society's original Fourah Bay College, where Bishop Crowther registered in 1827 as the first student.

Other stamps in the new series have a portrait of the Prime Minister, Sir Milton Margai, and each has at least a portion of the new design of the Sierra Leone flag.

C. W. HILL.

# Round the Bookshops

## Hebrew

**THE TWISTED ALLEYS** of Saffad, the most extraordinary of its inhabitants, reflected in the equally extraordinary mirror of Nissim Bittat, 252 pp. (Miracles in Hebrew), Tel Aviv, 26s. 6d. (IL 120). Looking into the mirror we keep shifting our glance, as now one, now another, moves on to one of the town's most mysterious figures, an Eastern European beauty married to a Bukharan millionaire. Restless and dissatisfied, she tries to find a solution to the riddles of her soul in the mystical atmosphere of the holy city. Further on, when told about Saffad's greatest miracle, its liberation by the Palmah during the War of Independence, we meet the acquaintance of Miriam, a war heroine troubled by her heart and her conscience.

Besides these, a host of visionaries, fanatics, and plain crackpots pop in and out of these pages. Their common bond is that for all of them Saffad is not just a town — it is a way of life, a fate.

Despite many of its assets — the author has both imagination and wit, and he is well versed in the background and folklore of Saffad's variegated population — the novel is beset by quite a few faults. Its episodic character spoils its unity, while construction is weakened by too many side-tracks. The author's sense of the droll and the comical is stronger than his sense of proportion, and tends to run away with him. The result is a book which, if you can bear with the whole, may be enjoyed in parts.

**THE SOLDIERS OF LOWLAND STREET** by Alexandra Lee Levin, Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society, 214 pp. \$3.00.

THIS is a labour of love, both on the part of the author and the publisher. Mrs. Levin, the wife of a daughter-in-law of Henrietta Szold's, described in the dedication "the little giggle of the story." Henrietta herself worked with the Jewish Publication Society from 1888 to 1916, becoming full-time editor in 1903.

As might have been expected in these circumstances, Mrs. Levin's record of the Szold family's life in Haiti more between 1889 and 1909 is written in a style reminiscent of biographies produced several generations ago. She makes no effort to infuse melodrama into her history, nor does she use the streamlined techniques of modern writing. Instead, she relies on meticulous records and painstaking accuracy, supported by numerous pictures and most impressive printing and general production. This is a calm and serene book which does not hesitate to explore sentimentality.

## English

**THE STATE** of Israel, its raison d'être, takes on a new dimension with each testimony heard at the Eichmann trial. Eliezer Shalev, once a successful Hungarian poet and journalist, who recently appeared at the trial as a witness for the prosecution, has now put his feelings into print: **Maledict Yeshu** (I Have a Homeland), translated from the Hungarian by Nili Yariv, published through the organization of former Nazi prisoners, 109 pp. The book is made up of brief sketches and quotations, reflects the experience of a new immigrant, including a course at an ulpan. A final section contains bitter reflections on the Holocaust.

Though not very well written and presumably rather sloppily translated, the intensity of relief and self-loathing in having escaped the inferno and arrived in the Homeland communicates itself. Israel and Israelis are idealized, but don't we all prefer the enthusiastic, even over-enthusiastic, to the perpetually grumbling immigrant?

**... and English**

**EITHER** you like the humour of Max Shulman or you cannot stand it. The Americans call it "Zany"; the British "collegial"; the unimpeachable "puerile." If you are a fan of this unrelenting witracid satire, you will enjoy **Sleep Till Noon** (Bantam Books, 35 cents). The title comes from the advice received by the hero from his father: "Get rich, boy. Then sleep till noon and die."

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## Isaac Babel in Odesa

**THE** Spring number of **The New Yorker**, edited by Jacob Sannas, London, 42 pp. 2/6, contains Konstantin Paustovsky's recollections of Isaac Babel, the great Russian-Jewish writer. Paustovsky was his friend in post-Revolutionary Odesa, and in its forcefulness and wit it is his style, his sense of the grotesque, that Babel resembles. His account of Babel's lodgings in the Moldavanka, the criminal quarter of Odesa, where he had gone to study the life embodied in a grim and farcical comment on the overlapping of life and art. Babel's intrusion into the Moldavanka ended with the murder of his landlady, a contact man who made the mistake of putting two thieves onto the same job. The man who killed him was Mishka Yaponchik alias Benya Krik.

"Babel, who had been fighting in Budenny's Red Cavalry, at this period was pursued by all the young literary men in Odesa. He fostered the talented, drove away the stupid, and had still to become, under the pressure of Soviet philistinism, 'the master of the art of silence.' Paustovsky's recollections of these Odesa days should be read together with Leonid Tyshler's introduction to the Collected Stories. Here is his description of Babel's writing-habits:

"Babel would approach the table and cautiously glance at his manuscript as if it were a badly tamed animal. He would often get up at night and by the light of a smoking paraffin lamp, shaded by a thick volume of an encyclopaedia stood on its side, re-read three or four pages. Each time he found a few superfluous words and with malicious joy he introduced them. 'Clarity and power of language,' he used to say, 'are not at all achieved when nothing more can be added to a sentence, but when nothing more can be thrown out!'"

**Battle of Jericho For Youngsters**

**AT THE WALLS OF JERICHO**, by Israel I. Talit, Bloch, New York, 1961, 126 pp. \$3.00.

THIS is a tale woven round the capture of Jericho by Joshua, written for the 10- to 12-year-old by an American Jewish educator, Paimlessy Paustowsky, and pleases the young reader is incidentally made aware of the biblical background to the story. The main theme is that the reader does not feel he is being preached at or learning, but reading just another adventure story, with the difference that it is about his own past and people.

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## Pressure Cooking Traditions

Fish Fillet Experts Meet Up in Tel Aviv

By Helga Dudman

SOME of the well-known "pressure cooker" aspects of Israeli life are presently being collected in a most appropriate way. For recipes and menus of the over 70 national groups making up the population are going into "The Israeli Cookbook," now in preparation by Lillian Cornfeld, Director of Malben's Dietetic Department and the author of many publications on cooking. This cookbook, to be published by the end of this year in America, will tell the reader not only how to cook Bulgarian, Yemenite, Brazilian, or "native Israeli" dishes but will also present favourite recipes from institutions with far-reaching influence such as kibbutzim, women's organizations, government training schools, hotels and restaurants.

National traditions are uniquely well preserved in Mrs. Cornfeld's field of operations. While any sociologist could compile observations from menus at a kibbutz or a Tel Aviv hotel, a dietitian at a home for the aged is in a far better position to note the food preferences of national groups. It is among older people that such preferences maintain a special

stronghold. Young Israelis are tumbled together; but at the age of 70 or over, citizens need not assimilation, but the serenity of the familiar. Thus, it has long been one of the facts of Mrs. Cornfeld's life that Jews may be divided among many other ways — into potato vs. rice eaters. (In Malben hospitals, there is always a choice.) And in Malben homes, residents now tend to be grouped according to areas of origin. This reverses earlier arrangements where, for example, a bowl of horchicht might delight an elderly Pole but appal the mature Yemenite at the next table.

### Food Culture

"The Israeli Cookbook" will include some 200 recipes, plus "the culture of food." Recipes for festive dishes will be accompanied by information as to how the foods themselves are celebrated — how Passover changes from Morocco to Moscow to a moshav in Israel. Measurements will be in both metric and English units but, says Mrs. Cornfeld with housewife practicality, "mostly in cups and spoons."

The American publisher is Professor Donald K. Tressler, who was in Israel last year as an adviser to the government on food freezing problems. Struck by the diversity of the popular eating habits, Dr. Tressler asked Mrs. Cornfeld to make them into a book. She herself has personally experienced a large variety in her native Canada, and in America, where she attended Columbia University, England, France, and Italy during extensive stays. Turkey, Bulgaria, and Greece, visited specifically for the purpose of learning native dishes; Syria ("We used to run up there all the time," says Mrs. Cornfeld, who settled in Palestine in 1922); Egypt, where she worked at UNRRA dietitian.

"People always follow the foods they're used to," she observes, though in the case of Malben residents the dietetic supervision of their accustomed menus seems to be having remarkable effects.

According to Mr. Cornfeld, Israel's mortality rate for the aged is among the world's lowest. In Malben homes it is an impressive five per cent per year, though the average age has now risen — as it would because of these statistics — from around 65 to over 75.

Some of the national quirks observed in her work: Poles like sugar on almost everything, while Central Europeans would be upset to be presented with sugared carp. Rumanians are used to quantities of corn meal. Yemenites enjoy fish only if it is baked crackly crisp. Almost none of these people ever drank milk before — except the Bulgarians, for whose diet Mrs. Cornfeld has nothing but praise. Bulgarians are fond of vegetables and, like most Balkan peoples, use lemon water extensively in cooking.

### Fillet No Delicacy

Fish fillet, toward which many Israelis have an understandably negative attitude, is served in Malben week in and week out. "Isaiah tourists abroad are insulted when served the French delicacy, fillet," except the Bulgarians, for the Israeli, the only good fish comes with its head and tail. But I think now that they don't have to eat fillet, they're coming to like it," she herself is a long-standing defender and popularizer of fillet. "Basically, the fish seems to have changed," she muses, recalling the fibrous dosages of austerity days. "Actually, what has changed has been the freezing and handling." This is of utmost importance, for, once thawed, all frozen fish deteriorates more quickly than their fresh equivalents. She is critical of the way fillet has been handled, pointing out that freezing must be thorough and maintained.

Fillet has endless possibilities, still not sufficiently exploited. "It can be turned into just about everything, short of chocolate cake." To continue her investigation, she frequently meets with visitors from abroad. A current case in point is Mrs. Thoresen of the Norwegian Foreign Industries, who was here recently to train demonstrators and meet with housewives and professional cooks. Both agreed that frozen fillet should never be thawed completely. It should be removed from the freezer but left in the refrigerator and cut for cooking before completely soft. This is because, once thawed, foods turn tough under the slightest pressure.

**Israeli Inventions**  
"Distinctly Israeli" inventions of the many of the mothered by necessity during periods of shortage — will also appear in the new book: chopped liver made of quaker and eggs, the miracle of turning eggplant into meat, marinated made of quaker, sweet cakes of quaker potatoes. Then there are the distinctive new products: fresh fish jam, guava puree, tinned cactus fruit, dried banana.

Among Mrs. Cornfeld's earlier cookbooks are "I Cook," first published in 1941 and the first major cookbook in Hebrew. It also appeared in English and German and went through three successive editions. Recently after countless pamphlets and other publications, came "The Cultivated Kitchen," in Hebrew, containing 1541 recipes; this summer it will come out in a new popular edition. Mrs. Cornfeld is now also at work on a diet cookbook: how to cook in Israel and maintain a decent weight.



## Teenage Fashions

By Shanti Beryne

IT'S a teen-age world. Most young girls nowadays are showing at least as much interest in their clothes as do their mothers and the manufacturers are responding with better designs in a wider range of materials to cater to this age group.

Illustrated left to right: To make — a sun dress in cotton sateen with yoke and pocket bands in contrasting colour.

To buy — a pastel tartan permanently-pleated washable skirt and shirt-style blouse in Banlon. This is a change from the blue and white Terpsichore which was the only material available up to now. Both items are rather expensive but, though dainty, they are hard-wearing.

To make — a pinafore skirt in chevron cotton batiste which may be worn with or without the eyelid embroidered blouse.

## Ex-Serviceman Yves

By William Millinship

EX-SERVICEMAN Yves Mathieu, successor to the late Christian Dior, who he joined at the age of 17, and once the brightest of France's brilliant under-thirties, is jobless. Reports that he intends to found a fashion house of his own have not been confirmed. His place at Dior's, after four years with Jean Patou, and took charge of the London collections. He did his military service in an Alpine infantry regiment which is remarkable for the largest, floppiest and most unfashionable berets in the whole French Army.

The Dior lawyers last week put another spoke in the slow turning wheel by pleading that the Saint-Laurent case should be decided by the cloth section of the industrial disputes court and not the commercial section. The court ap-

pointed an expert to go into the problem and his report is not expected for several months.

Meanwhile, M. Saint-Laurent, successor to the late Christian Dior, who he joined at the age of 17, and once the brightest of France's brilliant under-thirties, is jobless. Reports that he intends to found a fashion house of his own have not been confirmed. His place at Dior's, after four years with Jean Patou, and took charge of the London collections. He did his military service in an Alpine infantry regiment which is remarkable for the largest, floppiest and most unfashionable berets in the whole French Army.

## Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bai Haim

OBSERVE out of the corner of my eye that someone is hovering round the back of me. Shape resolves itself into my daughter who inquiries solicitously whether I haven't been working too hard lately and if I wouldn't like to have a little recreation. Readily I assent that I have and I would and there are any number of things that she had in mind. Well, she says, there is one film on that she is rather sure that I would like, and there is another that she is sure that I will not like but that her father would love and it would be nice for me to see him enjoying himself and she is ready to go and buy the tickets if I just give the word. Or if I do not fancy a film I could go and visit someone. Her friends' parents are always asking her why we don't come and see them and she keeps forgetting to give me the message. If I would care to go there where we don't come and see them and she keeps forgetting to give me the message. If I would care to go there where we don't come and see them and she keeps forgetting to give me the message.

THOUGH we loiter as long as we can we are still too early and get home just as the ice cream is being served. Daughter kindly gives us a portion each which we eat smiling and nodding to the guests as if we had every right to be there. However, our presence seems to produce a paralysis in the whole company and there is as profound a silence as if the room were completely empty. We speak guiltily off to bed and I whisper glumly to the Head of the House that I am afraid the party must be a failure. They all look so sad.

NEXT day daughter informs me that the party was a great success and everyone had a very jolly time. Also our appearance met with approval (probably less than our disappearance though this she refrains from saying). It is not really so long in years since I gave and went to such parties myself. The difference must be not in degree now, but in kind.

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## Russia's Cultural Dictator

By Nora Beloff

MOSCOW—

MRS. Ekaterina Furtseva, Soviet Minister for Culture, arrived in London on Wednesday and received a warm reception. It is well to remember that the job of a Soviet Minister of Culture is not to promote aesthetic standards but to keep the art world to the Party line. Mrs. Furtseva, who has given her life to Party work, would be the last in question the subordination of art, and every other aspect of human life, to Communist ends. To question the validity of her doctrine would be as useless as arguing about the existence of God with a nun.

Nonetheless, there are varied degrees of bigotry in interpreting "socialist realism" — the compulsory canon of Soviet art — and Mrs. Furtseva has shown herself sympathetic to Soviet artists, willing to listen to their grouches, and it is quite usual at Soviet receptions to see famous writers and musicians clustering round her in animated discussion.

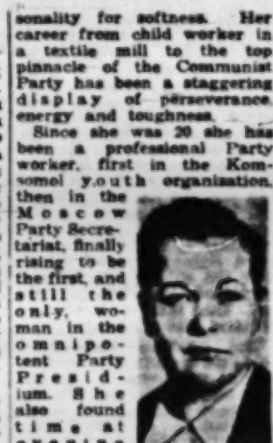
Her chief claim to popularity among the younger generation is the belief that it was she who saved the Contemporary Theatre Company when it was threatened with closure for its boldness in the type of play produced, and the production and costumes. She is supposed to have received the young artists' gratitude, especially for her protestations of good Communist principles, been reduced to tears by their acrobatic of their troubles, and procured for them not only permanent premises, but also the promise of a tour in Sweden next season.

Yet one should not mistake Mrs. Furtseva's smiling and receptive pose for a sign of softness. Her career from child worker in a textile mill to the top pinnacle of the Communist Party has been a staggering display of perseverance, energy and toughness.

Since she was 20 she has been a professional Party worker, first in the Komsomol youth organization, then in the Moscow Party Secretariat, finally rising to be the first and still the only woman in the omnipotent Party Presidium. She also found time at evening classes to graduate after a five-year course at the Institute of Chemical Technology.

Top Communist cronies — as seen as Tory club men to preserve their masculine monopoly — have scoffed at her rise to power as being due to favouritism. It is true, of course, that Mrs. Furtseva has been the prototype of the perfect Soviet woman (who has physically little in common with our pin-up girls) and even now at 51 is immensely attractive to Soviet men. She is still an excellent dancer, especially proficient at the mazurka, the polka and the Viennese waltz, and though her clothes are modest, and her make-up minimal, she can occasionally be seen at receptions wearing a discreet little diamond brooch.

It is also true that Mr. Khrushchev thinks highly of her and has sponsored her rise to power. But it is only fair to say that she has given him reciprocal loyalty.



stuck by him vociferously during his trouble with the "anti-Party" group, and is so closely identified with his policies that Moscow wits say: "If Furtseva says it you can be sure Khrushchev means it..."

British hosts may be confused about the absence of a Mr. Furtseva. In fact this is her maiden name (Ekaterina Alekseyevna) and she is married to Mr. Nikolai Firubin, former Ambassador to Belgrade, now Deputy Foreign Minister.

They have an only daughter, who recently married at the age of 20. "I am delighted," her famous mother was heard saying. "Young marriages are fine, but anyway you cannot tell young people what to do these days, can you?"

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**Elegance in London**  
By Eddy Gilmore  
WHEN Ekaterina Furtseva arrived here she revealed a new Russian objective — female elegance. In an interview she said: "Our ambition is to become more elegant than the women of the West. Not in a silly way, however, but with sound stylish values." In contrast with her last visit to London five years ago, Madame Minister appeared to be setting the pace. She arrived in a very feminine light turquoise linen suit under a beige gabardine coat. A biala bandeau held back her now fluffy blonde hair.

Her stockings were sheer, but also, there was a run down her shapely right leg.

**Household Hints**  
NOW in the between-season for fruit, it would be a pity to waste even the tiniest piece of the expensive fruit that, as likely as not, is in part already too soft to eat by the time you bring it home from the shop. Squashy strawberries and squelchy bananas can both be rescued and turned into very tasty ice cream. Simply crush the fruit with a fork, add sugar and a squeeze of lemon to taste, add cream, sweet or sour, and put it in the ice cream tray of your refrigerator till half set, then whip it up to make it lighter and return it to the freezer compartment. Of course if you are using sweet cream, it is better to whip the cream with the sugar before adding the fruit, and then you will not have to whip it again while it is freezing. **URSULA MAYER**

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